

TELEMASP BULLETIN

TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS PROGRAM

February/March 2001

Vol. 7, No. 6

Utilization of International Police Cooperation for Criminal Investigations

Introduction

Transnational crime is a phenomenon touching virtually every nation of the world, and consequently, is a potential challenge to police services everywhere. Transnational crime can be defined as criminal activity that transcends the boundaries of nations. More specifically, crime becomes transnational in nature when criminals cross borders to perpetrate or flee from criminal activity or when fruits or instrumentalities of crime (i.e., money, drugs, or illicit firearms) transcend national boundaries. In addition, the activity must be recognized as criminal in at least two of the nations whose borders are crossed (Bossard 1990). Transnational crime is not a new problem, but it is a growing one. International police cooperation is also not a new area of study. However, as transnational criminal activity becomes more complex, the need for cooperation between police services from different countries becomes more important.

From the perspective of police services, and specifically criminal investigators, crime generates a jurisdictional phenomenon in which officers are either seekers or sources of information or evidence or both. Within national boundaries, conducting a criminal investigation crossing jurisdictions may at times be problematic and complex for a variety of reasons; however, impediments are most frequently worked out through communication and exchange of mutually beneficial assistance to see a case through to a successful end – the apprehension and prosecution of offenders. When criminal activity transcends national boundaries, the jurisdictional phenomenon is complicated by a variety of challenges. Language, legal systems, culture, police practices, technology, and simple geography become factors in how an investigation is conducted and concluded.

The conduct of criminal investigations up until the last half of the 20th century was a process mostly limited by national boundaries. Increasingly, crime became less local, that is, occurring in a national community which could proscribe and punish certain activity. One need only look at the nature of current transnational criminal activity to appreciate that crime is increasingly

motivated, outfitted, and economically related to people and organizations from outside a community, who may collectively have the power to completely prevent the community from being able to protect itself from the inside (Winer 1997).

Regardless of the offense, criminal investigators more and more face the possibility of expanding investigations outside of their national boundaries.

An analysis of responses from 32 local and municipal agencies was surveyed in order to determine the degree of transnational criminal investigation conducted by Texas law enforcement agencies. The survey was also designed to determine the methods of international police cooperation used by Texas law enforcement agencies and the level of understanding as to the avenues open to further their criminal investigations. The subject of responding to inquiries from foreign investigators conducting transnational criminal investigations was not researched, but is of equal importance in the field of police cooperation.



Survey Results

Of the 32 responding agencies, 22 indicated that their agency had undertaken a criminal investigation in the last five years in which the criminal activity had some transnational aspect. Criteria for an investigation to be considered transnational in nature included international travel by suspects to conduct criminal activity with venue in the respondent's jurisdiction, flight to escape detection or apprehension by the respondent's agency, or furtherance of criminal activity through contact with foreign nationals, co-conspirators or U.S. nationals outside U.S. jurisdiction by communications or meeting. The size of departments indicating they had conducted such investigations was widely varied. It was expected that larger departments such as Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso would be involved in transnational investigations, but medium sized and smaller departments also responded in the affirmative. The numbers of investigations per department also varied widely—1500+ (Dallas PD), 500+ (Waco PD), 300+ (Austin PD), 120+ (Houston and El Paso PDs), 10 (San Angelo PD), and 4 (Corpus Christi PD).

Departments were queried as to the types of investigations they had conducted which fit the transnational criteria. Homicides, drug offenses, and crimes against children were the most frequently reported (see Table 1). Some agencies such as Dallas, El Paso, Wichita Falls, and Pasadena specified

five or more types of offenses covered in their investigations. Laredo Police Department listed all types of crimes with the exception of computer crime and terrorist acts. As to volume of cases with transnational characteristics, drug offenses led the number worked—over 1,500. Fifteen departments indicated their transnational crime investigations were primarily drug-related and were worked through participation with either a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) task force or Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF).

All of the departments reported working with federal agencies in their transnational investigations. In addition to the HIDTA and OCDETF participation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Immigration Service (including the Border Patrol), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and U.S. Customs Service were most indicated as involved in the cases. Departments were not queried as to the reason for working conjointly with federal entities; however, 14 different agencies were mentioned.

Since transnational cases require procedures above and beyond investigations solely domestic in nature, departments were asked to indicate the number and position of officers who had been involved in investigations of transnational crimes. Patrol officers were minimally involved with the exception of Austin (100-200) and El Paso (100). Supervisors were also minimally involved. Of the 22 agencies that have dealt with transnational investigations, 19 stated that detectives or detective sergeants conducted the investigations. Out of the 32 responding departments, six indicated that they have a designated officer to review and guide transnational investigations, and five indicated that their policies and procedures documented the conduct of criminal investigations with transnational aspects. Only two departments forwarded a requested copy of the documentation, but one did not specifically address the conduct of transnational investigations. It simply addressed the command and control policy in assisting other agencies in long- or short-term investigations or task forces. Documentation submitted by a department located on the U.S.-Mexico border stated "officers are not authorized to conduct official business in a foreign country without prior approval from the Sheriff." That documentation also included a chapter on diplomatic and consular immunity of persons with whom the officers might have contact in the course of their duties. The data corresponded roughly with the responses of the general level of knowledge among investigators regarding law enforcement operations and avenues for international cooperation with the United States of America. Twenty agencies rated their department's knowledge as minimal, twelve as moderate, and none rated themselves as highly knowledgeable.

Table 1

Types of Investigations with Transnational Aspects

Type of Investigation	No. of Depts. Reporting	No. of Cases Investigated*
Homicide	15	253
Drug offense	15	1,534
Crimes against children	10	64
Sex-related offenses	8	208
Robbery	8	54
Burglary	4	8
Larceny	5	4
Motor vehicle theft	9	1,014
Computer crime	2	10
Parental abduction	8	108
Arson	3	5
Environmental crime	1	
Terrorist acts	2	1
Other (identity theft)	1	1

*All departments reporting case types did not furnish number of cases per type.



If a department were in need of assistance in obtaining evidence from a foreign police service or in locating a subject or witness in another country, they would naturally have to go outside of normal domestic investigative channels. Departments were queried as to which source they would turn to first for assistance. As shown in Table 2, some departments indicated more than one agency. Twenty-four responded that they would turn first to the FBI, five indicated another federal agency with concurrent jurisdiction and three mentioned the Texas Department of Public Safety. The Austin, Corpus Christi, Victoria, Trophy Club-Westlake, and Deer Park police departments would contact the U.S. National Central Bureau of Interpol. Although departments were not specifically asked to explain their choices, comments in the survey's narrative section underlined the FBI's close working relationship with local departments as a factor. Several responded that they would seek any source that could provide assistance.

Table 2

First Choice in Obtaining Evidence

Agency	Number
FBI	24
Another Federal Agency	5
Interpol NCB	5
Other*	5
US DOJ International Division	3
Texas DPS	3
Not sure	0

*Harris County Fugitive Task Force, Department of State, Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. Customs Service

In the event that a federal agency holds concurrent jurisdiction in a criminal investigation with transnational implications, nine departments specified that they would turn it over to the federal agency without further participation, six indicated that they would not, and eight stated it would depend on circumstances (i.e., nature of the investigation, local impact, prosecutors' input, strength of the case, and indicators provided as to the federal agency's commitment to the investigation).

The procedure of obtaining evidence or leads was assessed by asking the departments whether they or their corresponding prosecutors had ever used the letters rogatory process. Amarillo was the only police department answering in the affirmative. Eight departments had not used the process, and 18 stated that they did not know. Utilizing police officers from other countries to assist in an investigation or testify in a prosecution was not widespread. Only six departments had

engaged in that practice while 25 had never done so. Of the six departments answering in the affirmative, one used a foreign police officer to testify in a homicide case and the remaining received cooperation from the Mexican Federal Judicial Police to testify in cases of joint interest. Twenty-one departments had never made a request for assistance from the International Criminal Police Organization, better known as Interpol. Eleven departments have made a request of which four did so to locate and/or interview witnesses or suspects, and one requested criminal intelligence information.

If a department obtains a felony arrest warrant for a suspect who, to the knowledge of investigating officers, is residing or is located in a foreign jurisdiction, three courses of action were offered: enter the subject into NCIC; send a copy of the warrant to the national police service of the country in which the suspect is believed to be located; and/or request the issuance of an international wanted notice through Interpol. Thirty-one agencies indicated they would enter the subject into NCIC. Several departments would also send a copy of the warrant to their foreign counterparts and request the issuance of an Interpol wanted notice. One department noted that it would, in addition, contact the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) country office where the suspect is located.

The departments were afforded an opportunity to provide narrative comment on what action they would take to track the international movement of a suspect in a criminal investigation who had left U.S. jurisdiction but for whom the department did not have an arrest warrant. Seven departments indicated they would contact the FBI for assistance. Ten departments reported they would contact a combination of agencies, including the FBI, DEA, U.S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the El Paso Intelligence Center, the Postal Inspection Service, and the appropriate U.S. Attorney's Office. Three departments would make direct contact with the country in question. Only six departments would opt to request Interpol for assistance. Eight departments would not take any action to track the international movement of a suspect. The Dallas Police Department indicated the case would not be a priority unless a homicide was involved. Then the individual detective would determine how to follow developed leads.

One concluding survey question asked respondents to assess the general opinion of officers as to the potential for cooperation they might expect from foreign law enforcement sources should a suspect or fugitive leave U.S. jurisdiction. Only four departments assessed their officers to be very optimistic about international cooperation. The remainder was virtually evenly split between no basis for an opinion (9), pessimistic (9), and optimistic about international cooperation (10).



An opportunity was provided for departments to comment about special procedures they undertake involving investigation of transnational crime and about investigations not covered by the survey. Twenty-one chose to participate. The following summarize a portion of the comments:

- We would notify any federal agency that could offer assistance or might be affected in some manner by the criminal investigation (Deer Park Police Department).
- We have a very good working relationship with the local office of the FBI and would rely heavily on their help and assistance (La Marque Police Department).
- Texas agencies deal primarily with Latin American countries in these types of cases. There has been limited success in this regard. The primary obstacles are lack of financial resources, political considerations, and lack of organized processes by which this can take place (Austin Police Department).
- Depending on the crime being investigated, we would make direct contact through the department liaison with Mexican law enforcement; work through other agencies or task forces; make direct contact with the Mexican consulate. We have worked with Mexican authorities on escapees from the U.S. suspected of being in Mexico (El Paso County Sheriff's Department).
- Seek FBI assistance in securing an unlawful flight warrant; then, with their assistance contact Interpol. . . . Upon locating what country the suspect was in, locate a local contact (Tyler Police Department).
- Go through channels starting with U.S. Marshal Service, FBI, then DOJ (Waco Police Department).
- Involve local FBI agent. Request further assistance from federal agencies (Wichita Falls Police Department).
- We do not know a lot about dealing with international suspects, especially when they elude police in their native country. . . . Effectively, most investigations shut down when this occurs. . . . If you have enough for a warrant, you enter it into NCIC. . . . [and] you wait for them to surface again in the U.S. (Garland Police Department).
- Contact FBI for a possibility of a contact with law enforcement in another country other than the Republic of Mexico. . . . Most of our business relates to stolen vehicles and homicides. . . . We maintain an open relationship with federal, state, and local officials by means of a monthly meeting with them (Odessa Police Department).
- In most instances we would contact the FBI and Interpol and follow protocol for the country or jurisdiction where the suspect resides. Some form of agreement or procedure usually exists and the FBI or Interpol will have knowledge of what is required (Corpus Christi Police Department).
- Our department and city are not very large. We seldom get involved with any type of investigation that requires federal or other agency involvement (Bryan Police Department).
- Investigator would make contact with Interpol requesting assistance (Trophy Club-Westlake Police Department).
- Our current arrangement in prosecuting a Mexican national is to prosecute in Mexico. Mexico will not extradite. We prepare casework and translate, then send to Mexico. They arrest and try the case. We have fairly large numbers of cases in all areas where victims or suspects are Mexican nationals here illegally (Dallas Police Department).

Current vs. Best Practices

It is clear from the survey results that there is a wide range of practices in conducting transnational criminal investigations throughout the state. The difference between domestic criminal investigations and those of a transnational nature may primarily be characterized by the potential avenues of inquiry open to the investigator. It has been observed that "criminal investigations may be likened to a series of gates at each of which certain evaluations and judgments must be made before advancing to the next" (Swanson, Chamelin, and Territo 1996:29). Without a functional knowledge of the best practices available in pursuing leads, locating suspects, or facilitating their arrest, investigators risk becoming stymied in case development and clearing. As the survey reveals, some departments demonstrate that once a suspect, evidence, fruits or instrumentalities of a crime are beyond the domestic reach of U.S. law enforcement, a criminal investigation has reached its limit. However, this need not be the case. In fact, the United States has led the way in globalization of practical international police cooperation which opens avenues for inquiry and assistance in transnational criminal investigations.

A study of the development of international criminal law enforcement reveals that following World War II, the FBI, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Bureau of Narcotics (predecessor of the DEA), and the U.S. Secret Service all expanded operations overseas concurrent with the emergence of crime as a national political issue and the growth of domestic U.S. law enforcement. Beginning during the late 1970s and on into the 1990s, the number of foreign offices of U.S. federal agencies expanded in response to the

globalization of drug trafficking and the establishment of mutual legal assistance relations between the U.S. and foreign governments. In addition, the U.S. expanded involvement in Interpol by both assigning more U.S. officers at the organization's headquarters in France and increasing the staff of the U.S. National Central Bureau of Interpol in Washington (Nadelman 1997). Even with the expansion of the extraterritorial presence of U.S. law enforcement, the use of that resource by state and local agencies to further criminal investigations has not grown in a corresponding manner. The vast majority of U.S. transnational criminal investigations that successfully obtain assistance from foreign law enforcement are generated by federal law enforcement agencies. This is most frequently accomplished as a result of an existing Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) between the U.S. and a foreign state or as a result of a well-established working relationship between U.S. law enforcement agents assigned to foreign postings and their in-country counterparts. The first condition, the use of MLATs, is obviously more formalized than the working relationship condition. One of the reasons for success in obtaining foreign law enforcement help lies in the ability of U.S. agents to get requests for assistance to and through the right channel. Direct relationships between U.S. agents and their foreign counterparts are invaluable in pursuing investigative initiatives. It cannot be denied, however, that the FBI's status as the first agency sought by many state and local law enforcement agencies seeking assistance in a transnational criminal investigation is in part attributable to the vast network of FBI agents stationed overseas as Legal Attachés (Legats). In like manner, proliferation of U.S. Customs agents in the position of Customs Attaché and agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration assigned to DEA country offices in U.S. embassies throughout the world has spread the net of U.S. law enforcement to a point that with the right request, a state or local investigator can get assistance needed in many countries.

Criminal investigators at all levels recognize the advantages of one-on-one contact within law enforcement circles. Cops-talking-to-cops both formally and informally is undoubtedly the most effective way to get things done and cut through red tape. A well-placed phone call from an officer in the United States to a federal agent stationed overseas can aid immensely in a criminal investigation. However, such channels are subject to the transient assignment of personnel and the dynamics of interpersonal relationships. Additionally, if a criminal investigator at the local level in the U.S. has limited knowledge about a suspect or witness, it is possible to miss making contact with the appropriate counterpart in the foreign country by simply not knowing what avenue to follow. As some of the respondents in the survey recognize, the wider the request for assistance, (i.e., the more agencies involved), the greater the chances of finding what is needed to further an investigation. Limiting requests for assistance may be

necessary in some investigations due to political or strategic considerations. However, in most criminal investigations that take on transnational aspects, the wisdom of this limitation fades as investigators realize their case has reached a dead end without foreign cooperation.

The Role of Interpol in Police Cooperation

The International Criminal Police Organization is an intergovernmental organization whose sole purpose is to further international police cooperation. The official name of the organization is little known in the United States. Its nickname, on the other hand is widely known Interpol. It is accurate to say that Interpol suffers from an identity crisis, particularly in this country. The work of the organization is likewise little known. It may be that the entertainment media have contributed more to the misunderstanding of Interpol's role than any other factor. It is not a highly secret organization made up of agents who have worldwide law enforcement authority. In point of fact, Interpol has no agents of its own, but it does pursue international fugitives as one of its many functions.

The roots of modern-day Interpol date back to 1914. Interpol was never designed to be an international police force. No overriding body of international law is applied to its operation. The organization recognizes the national sovereignty of all countries and conducts all operations within the legal frameworks of its member countries. It limits its activity to police cooperation in dealing with ordinary law crimes and excludes any activity of a military, political, racial, or religious nature (USNCB 2001).

Interpol's governing is founded on a constitution and operates under a wide ranging set of general regulations and policies, all of which have been deliberated on and approved by the organization's General Assembly, Executive Committee, and Advisers. Under the constitution, membership is approved by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly (Fooner 1989). The policy of greatest importance for police cooperation is that which establishes the organization's point of contact and liaison within member countries.

Today, Interpol membership includes 178 countries with its headquarters, known as the General Secretariat, located in Lyon, France. Each of the member countries has a National Central Bureau (NCB) that serves as the nation's coordinating entity to deal with the exchange of or request for information needed in criminal investigations, collection of evidence, pursuit of fugitives, location of missing persons, and identification of unidentified bodies. The NCB system is among the most important aspects of and the key to Interpol's effectiveness. Fooner (1989), a chronicler of Interpol's history, states,



Among the basic explanations why the NCB system is important is that, from country to country, the language, laws, police powers, and law-enforcement structures differ. Therefore, a particular police service needs to be designated in each country to bridge these differences when two or more countries are concerned with the same crime or with the same criminal(s).

Operations at the general secretariat level are keyed toward facilitating member countries in police cooperation. Approximately 90 law enforcement officers from around the world are on the general secretariat staff to conduct the daily work augmented by clerical and administrative staff. U.S. agencies represented in Lyon are the FBI, DEA, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Marshal Service, Internal Revenue Service, Postal Inspection Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and U.S. State Department Diplomatic Security Service. The Lyon operation is specialized in focusing on the types of crime of interest to police services around the world. This is done through intelligence analysis of criminal activity reported by member countries and the bringing together of police officials through meetings and conferences. U.S. agents play a key role in the daily work of the general secretariat. In addition, the general secretariat maintains an automated database that includes identifying data of criminals and controls the diffusion of information between the NCBs of member countries via a secure communication system. Its ability to rapidly disseminate information critical to criminal investigations is perhaps its greatest attribute.

Making contact with Interpol

*Texas/Interpol Liaison Office
Texas Department of Public Safety
Special Crimes Service
P.O. Box 4087 N.A.S.
Austin, TX 78773-0001
512-424-2200; Fax 512-424-5715*

*U.S. National Central Bureau of Interpol
1301 New York Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-616-9000; 202-616-8400
NLETS: DCINTER00*

Website: <http://www.usdoj.gov/usncb/StateLiaison/statehome.htm>

Generally speaking, if the type of investigative assistance needed is available to police officers of the requested country without compulsory process, it can be obtained through Interpol channels. Depending on the requested country's law, this could include assistance with criminal record checks, fingerprint identification, physical identification of suspects, fraud investigation, drug trafficking involvement, stolen vehicle location, exportation or importation information,

witness interview requests, telephone subscriber information, driver license checks, firearms and explosives traces, hotel registration, real estate ownership, disaster victim notification, and humanitarian requests (Imhoff and Muth 1997). The Interpol Notice System is one of the greatest but most underutilized tools available to U.S. law enforcement. There are 10 different types of notices used to convey information relating to criminal investigations. Although they all can be valuable tools in aiding criminal investigations, the Red or Fugitive Diffusion Notice may be the most critical for consideration in aiding a local investigation. It can be disseminated to all 177 member countries or limited to nine geographic zones around the world.

The Red Notice requests the location of a fugitive and notification of the requesting country in order for the requesting country to make a formal request for extradition if appropriate. The minimum requirements for a Red Notice are the existence of a felony warrant in the requesting jurisdiction, entry into NCIC, and certification by the prosecuting attorney of the jurisdiction that once the fugitive is located, the prosecuting jurisdiction will cooperate with the U.S. Justice Department's Criminal Division, Office of International Affairs to facilitate the provisional arrest of the fugitive with a view toward extradition back to the United States. The requesting jurisdiction also must agree to prepare the extradition request within the time frame designated by treaty and to pay any costs associated with the extradition.

Requests for international assistance may be made directly to the USNCB or through the state liaison office. There are only a few conditions required to issue a diffusion notice:

- The request must be in writing before diffusion can occur.
- There must be an international investigative aspect to the request.
- The request must not involve matters of a religious, military, political or racial nature. (However, the underlying criminal offenses associated with such activities may be investigated.)
- The reason for the request must be clearly stated, the type of investigation must be identified and a case established, e.g. a case number issued and provided.
- To the fullest extent possible, provide identifying details of the subject.
 - ✓ Full name (first, middle, last)
 - ✓ Date of birth
 - ✓ Place of birth
 - ✓ Parents' names (mother's maiden name)
 - ✓ Nationality
 - ✓ Passport number
 - ✓ Previous address in a foreign country
 - ✓ Fingerprints
 - ✓ Photograph
 - ✓ Description of physical characteristics and markings
 - ✓ Other personal identifiers where available (United States Department of Justice 2001).



To underline the degree of underutilization of Interpol's Notices System, at the end of 1997 there were more than 400,000 wanted person records in the NCIC database. At that time, only 600 U.S.-issued international fugitive Red Notices had been issued (Imhoff and Muth 1997). A Red Notice should be requested even if the country in which a fugitive is located will not extradite. Many international fugitives are apprehended as they cross borders into countries that will extradite.

Ten Types of Interpol Notices

Red Notices – Wanted notices indicating that the requesting country wants to extradite identified fugitives. They provide details on charges and warrant information, as well as prior arrests and convictions.

Blue Notices – Seek information (identity, criminal record) for subjects who have committed criminal offenses, and used to trace and locate a subject where extradition may be sought (unidentified offenders, witnesses).

Green Notices – Provide information on career criminals who have committed, or are likely to commit, offenses in several countries (habitual offenders, child molesters, pornographers).

Yellow Notices - Seek missing or lost persons (including parental abductions and missing children).

Black Notices – Provide details of unidentified dead bodies or deceased people who may have used false identities.

Stolen Property Notices – Circulate details and descriptions of all types of stolen or seized property, including art and cultural objects.

Purple Notices – Provide details of unusual modus operandi, including new methods of concealment.

Gray Notices – Provide information on various organized crime groups and their activities.

Orange Notices – Provide information on criminal activity with international ramifications, but not involving a specific person or group.

FOPAC Bulletins – Provide money laundering information for use in countering international money laundering.

Summary

Examination of current practices by local criminal investigators in pursuing transnational investigations reveals that use of foreign assistance is limited well below potential benefits. The use of U.S. federal agencies to aid in investigations is beneficial but also limited. To maximize development of transnational criminal investigations, international law enforcement cooperation should be used to the maximum extent possible. The International Criminal Police Organization, ICPO-Interpol is capable of filling that need. As U.S. investigators increase the use of the organization's investigative tools, increased success in case development and clearing will naturally occur.

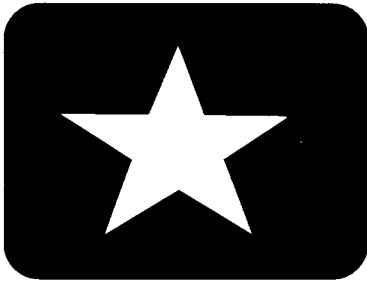
References

- Anderson, M. A. (1997). Interpol and the Developing System of International Police Cooperation. Pp. 89-102 in W. McDonald (ed.), *Crime and Law Enforcement in the Global Village*. Cincinnati: Anderson.
- _____. (1989). *Policing the World: Interpol and the Politics of International Police Cooperation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Bossard A. (1990). *Transnational Crime and Criminal Law*. Chicago: Office of International Criminal Justice.
- Fooner, M. (1989). *Interpol: Issues in World Crime and International Criminal Justice*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Imhoff, J. & M. Muth. (1997). Interpol's USNCB: An Invaluable Resource for International Investigations. *The Police Chief* 64(12):16-28.
- Nadelman, E. (1997). The Americanization of Global Law Enforcement: The Diffusion of American Tactics and Personnel. Pp. 123-138 in W. McDonald (ed.), *Crime and Law Enforcement in the Global Village*. Cincinnati: Anderson.
- Swanson, C.R., N. Chamelin, and L. Territo. (1996). *Criminal Investigation 6th Ed.* New York: McGraw Hill.
- U.S. Department of Justice. (2001, February 21). U.S. National Central Bureau of Interpol: Point of Contact for International Law Enforcement. Available: <<http://www.usdoj.gov/usncb/StateLiaison/statehome.htm>>
- U.S. National Central Bureau of Interpol. (2001). *Interpol: Your Best Resource for International Investigations*. USNCB.
- Winer, J. (1997). International Crime in the New Geopolitics: A Core Threat to Democracy. Pp. 41-64 in W. McDonald (ed.), *Crime and Law Enforcement in the Global Village*. Cincinnati: Anderson.

Thanks to the following agencies for their participation in this TELEMASP Bulletin:

Abilene Police Department
 Addison Police Department
 Amarillo Police Department
 Austin Police Department
 Bryan Police Department
 Cleburne Police Department
 Corpus Christi Police Department
 Dallas Police Department
 Dallas Sheriff's Department
 Deer Park Police Department
 Duncanville Police Department
 El Paso Police Department
 El Paso County Sheriff's Department
 Euless Police Department
 Ft. Bend County Sheriff's Office
 Garland Police Department
 Houston Police Department
 Irving Police Department
 Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
 La Marque Police Department
 Laredo Police Department
 North Richland Hills Police Department
 Odessa Police Department
 Pasadena Police Department
 Plano Police Department
 San Angelo Police Department
 San Antonio Police Department
 Trophy Club-Westlake Department of Public Safety
 Tyler Police Department
 Victoria Police Department
 Wichita Falls Police Department
 Waco Police Department

The author also expresses appreciation to Lt. Michael Muth, Assistant Chief, State Liaison Division, U.S. National Central Bureau of Interpol and Ms. Cheryl Murray, Texas Department of Public Safety, Special Crimes Service for their assistance in providing information for this bulletin.



BILL BLACKWOOD

L aw
E nforcement
M anagement
I nstitute of
T exas

Randy Garner, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Rita Watkins, Ed.D.
Director

Kay Billingsley
Publications Manager

For information about LEMIT
programs, call (800) 477-9248



A Member of The Texas State University System

TELEMASP Monthly Bulletins,
ISSN 1075-3702, are produced
under an agreement with the

Police Research Center
Sam Houston State University
Larry T. Hoover, Ph.D., Director
Jamie L. Tillerson, Program Manager

© Sam Houston State University

For information about TELEMASP
Bulletins, call (936) 294-1704

This bulletin was authored by Mr. J. Edward Parker, Special Agent (retired), U.S. Customs who is a doctoral student at Sam Houston State University. Mr. Parker's last assignment prior to retiring was as the U.S. Customs Representative to the Interpol General Secretariat in Lyon, France. In that assignment, Mr. Parker served as the Interpol Cocaine Officer and liaison officer to the World Customs Organization, Spain, and Portugal.

**Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement
Management Institute of Texas**
Criminal Justice Center
Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, TX 77341-2417

Non-Profit
Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 26
Huntsville
Texas